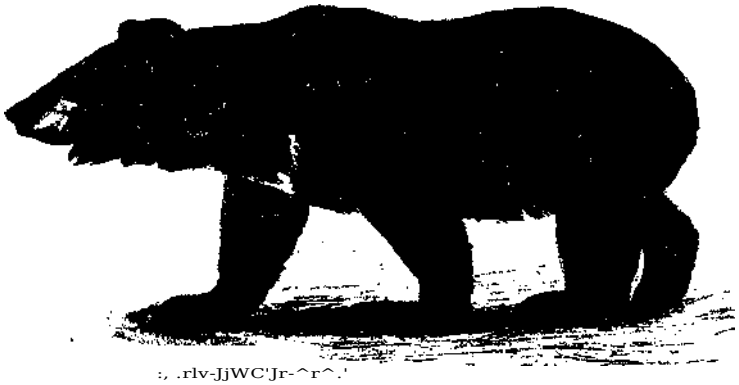
from living Mustelines by its comparatively long legs. In this genus as In several others there are two upper molars.

Fam. 8. Ursidae. - This family is nearly universal in distribution, and consists of but three genera, *Ursits, Melursus,* and

Tfrsus has the palms and soles naked except in the Polar Bear, which needs a furry sole to walk with ease upon ice surfaces. The ears are fairly large, and the nose may or may not be traversed by a median groove.[1] The molar formula[2] is Pm £ M -§-. The brain Is naturally (because of the size of the animals of this genus) richly convoluted. The lobate kidneys have already been mentioned in denning this family (see p. 426).

A very large number of species of- Bears have been described.



:, .rlv-JjWC'Jr-^r^.'

Fio. 224.—Himalayan Bear. *Ursus tibetanus.* x -^g-.

But it Is the opinion of Mr. lydekker [3] and of others that many of these are really to be referred to the European Brown Bear; in this event the Grizzly of North America, the Isabelline Bear, the Syrian Bear, a Bear from Algeria, the Kamschatkan and Japanese Bears, besides the extinct *Ursus fossilis* of Pleistocene caves, are to be regarded as slight modifications of *Ursus* On the other hand, the great Cave Bear, *17. spelaeus,*

[1] Even apparently in the same species.
[2] The number of premolars is reduced in the Polar Bear.
[1] "The Blue Bear of Thibet," etc., *froc. Zool Soc.* 1897, p. 412.